SUING THE STATE.

Ideas New and Old of Co

the Edutor of the Dispatch:
have read with interest and instrucn the communication of "A Lawyer,"
hished in your editorial columns of the published in your editorial columns of the 4th instant. The question which he treated is a highly important one, and it was refreshing to read a discussion of it written in the spirit of a lawyer from a judicial standpoint. A safe solution of such a question can be reached only by such a discussion. It can rarely be reached when the treatment is from the standpoint of party politics and in the spirit of the partisan politician.

The question is, whether a person who has been deprived by his own State of a right given him by the Constitution of the Union can sue that State in a Federal court for the recovery of that right.

If so, this would be no extraordinary thing. The State of Virginia allows herself to be sued in her own courts in a large

g. The state of virginia allows letsen be sued in her own courts in a large s of cases. As a matter of right, there othing monstrous in suing a State for ating the rights of its citizens. There othing intrinsically unjust in the proon of the national Constitution (if it

vision of the national Constitution (if it contain such a provision) which, after giving a right, gives the citizen who is deprived of it by his own State the privilege of suing for its recovery in a court created by the Constitution itself.

That instrument was the work of wise, practical men, skilful in the adaptation of ends to means. That instrument was devised for thoroughly practical purposes, and had for its objects, first, the definition of the great ends for which it was framed, and second, the devising of the best practical means for accomplishing those practical ends. When, therefore, the Constitution seems to embody a provision necescal ends. When, therefore, the Constitution seems to embody a provision necessary to accomplish one of its ends, the mere
fact that such a position affords a sentiment furnishes no argument against the
provision, especially if that sentiment be
merely provincial or partisan.

The provision of the national Constitution upon which the question under dis-

The provision of the national Constitution upon which the question under discussion arises, deals with an extraordinary
grievance—that in which a State 1; charged
to have violated the Constitution of the
United States to the injury of her own
citizen. Admittedly, if the violation has
been done to the injury of the citizen of auother State, or of the subject of a foreign
Power, the injured person must depend
upon the grace of the State to furnish him
a remedy and a forum in which to assert
it. This may be well enough; but it is
not far out of the fitness of things to suppose that if the State injures her own citizen by a violation of the Constitution of by a violation of the Constitution of United States the Constitution shall tself furnish him a tribunal in which to seek redress. Originally the Constitution gave such a tribunal to non-residents and foreigners by a provision which was resealed. The repealing amendment did not take away the right of a citizen to sue his own State; and if this right of a citizen to sue his own State exists, it seems to belong to the fitness of things. There is nothing alarming or extraordinary in it, such as to justify an appeal to Mr. Tucker in Congress to save the State from it, lest

The evil to which the question of jurisdiction refers is itself extraordinary, and when the proposition is asserted that the Constitution of the land provides redress for this evil, it is not enough for the objector, be he lawyer or layman, to ex-claim in oracular deprecation, "This is an extraordinary doctrine"!! Everything, before unknown or unthought of, is ex-traordmary to the ignorant mind, and the implication of such an objector is that any and everything which lightens with a of intelligence the darkness of his mind is "extraordinary."

This objection of "extraordinary" is not unusual in our day and generation.

A few years ago, when Judge Hughes decided in the Arlington cases that the
United States could be sued under that A few years ago, when Judge Hughes decided in the Arlington cases that the United States could be sued under that clause of the Constitution which declared that no man should be deprived of his property by Government except by duprocess of law, and without just compensation, the equanimity of that large class of lawyers who "stick in the bark" was disturbed, and they exclaimed. "Contrary to the ancient ways"! "Extraor to the maintain that Cohen vs. Virginia decides in a technical sense the question when the class of the prize at the Fair. I would suggest to all eases arising under the Constitution between the tin confort our State Fair. As metallic connection between the tin cof of a railroad-car and the axle-box would not be societion in our State, would not be societion in our State, would not society would offer prizes to promoted if our State Agricultural Society would offer prizes to solid prevent injury to passengers by lightning.

The Misjudged Duck.

The trary to the ancient ways"! "Extraor-

Most of the law journals of the Union specred at the ruling, and said, with an air sneered at the ruling, and said, with an air ex cathedra, that the Supreme Court would put a quietus on that sort of law. Even the author of a learned Virginia law-book denied in his work the doctrine asserted by Judge Hughes. We know the sequel. The Supreme Court sustained the ruling of the Circuit Court, and the dissenting opinion of Justice Gray, though most able and learned, was essentially nothing but a

string of precedents and technicalities.

The question then was precisely the same as that now under consideration, except that the United States, instead of a State, was the defendant sued. The cause of action was the same—namely, the viola-tion by Government itself of a provision of the Constitution, to the injury of its own Was that Government amenabl to a suit brought by the person whom it had injured? Judge Highes entertained and decided the suit against a loud chorus of objections from technical lawyers of the Dominie Sampson type, exclaiming, "pro-digious"! "extraordinary"! Even that grand original mind and advanced intelct Alexander Hamilton was vouched gainst him. But the "extraordinary" view prevailed—prevailed because the great ends of public justice would be thwarted if it had not prevailed.

We are dealing with the case of a State which is alleged to have violated the Constitution to the injury of her own citizens, and I recent that it would not iar against

and I repeat that it would not jar against the fitness of things if the Constitution the fitness of things if the Constitution should be found to provide a tribunal of its own in which the injured citizen may seek redress. Has it done so in the general, unqualified provivion of section 2, Article III., declaring that the judicial power of the United States "shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States "? It is true that this section does not proprio vigore confer jurisdiction upon the Federal courts. The previous section had left that subject to be regulated by Congress. The Constitution grants a large area of jurisdiction, much of which Congress has not seen fit to occupy. But it has fully

of Jurisdiction, much of which Congress has not seen fit to occupy. But it has fully utilized the jurisdiction granted by the general clause just cuoted. At first it did not. Its first statute setting the judicial machinery of the United States in motion was the Judiciary Act of 1789, drawn by Mr. Elisworth, afterwards chief justice. This statute ranks in American history with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution themselves. The thirteenth section of this great statute provided that the Supreme Court of the United States should have "exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a State is a party, except between a State and its own citizens," &c. In making that ex-ception the first Congress assumed that the inferior courts of the United States might be endowed with jurisdiction of suits be-tween States and their own citizens under the general language of section? A vitween States and their own citizens under the general language of section 2, Arti-cle III.; and especially and pointedly as-sumed that the succeeding paragraph of the same section, which gives original jurisdic-tion to the Supreme Court of sults in which States are parties, did not mean to make that jurisdiction exclusive. It were useless to cite the many cases in which the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States have subsequently sustained this tates have subsequently sustained this lew of Mr. Elisworth and of the Congress 1789. Such was a provision of the first atute of Congress on this subject. Has Congress since conferred jurisdiction of such cases upon the Federal Circle courts?

tion of such cases since conterred jurisdiction of such cases upon the Federal Circuit courts? It has. In pursuance of section 2 of Article III., and almost in its language, Congress, in the judiciary act of darch 3, 1876, enacted that the circuit courts of the United States shall have original concurrent jurisdiction of "all backs of continuous and concurrent productions of continuous continuous continuous and continuous con

under the Constitution or any law of the United States, and gives it without any limitation whatever as to who may be the parties to the suits.

Every lawyer concedes that under this act a State may sue its own citizen in a Federal court. The Supreme Court, in the recent case just mentioned of Ames vs. Kansas, held that it may. This being indisputable, where is the authority for the distinction between a suit brought by a State and a sunt brought by a citizen against his own State? There is none. The same provision of the Constitution and of the judiciary act of 1875 which gives the jurisdiction in one case gives it in the other. These provisions make no distinction between the two cases, and there is no distinction in reason. In order to assert the distinction resort to construction is necessary; and it is just as odious to defeat a provision of the Constitution by construction as to enlarge it by that means. The strict constructionist, who shhors the thought of going beyond the letter of the Constitution in interpreting its meaning, is estopped from doing so in his appeal from its letter in this instance to the inherent immunity of sovereign power from suit by private citizens.

The case of Cohen vs. Virginia, 6 Wheaton, 397, was one in which the State proceeded against her own citizen for a right conferred by a law of the United States. In his deliverance in that case Chief-Justice Marshall said, amongst other things:

The Risk point made and argued by counsel of the constitution and of the judical properties and the properties of the properties of the constitution in interpreting its meaning, is estopped from doing so in his appeal from the judical properties of the constitution in interpreting its meaning, is estopped from doings so in his appeal from the judical properties of the constitution in the proting of the deliver of the constitution in the proting of the cons

Marshall said, amongst other things:

In his deliverance in that case Chief-Justice Marshall said, amongst other things:

"The first point made and argued by counsel of the defendant in error, the State of Virginia, is that a State is a defendant. * * * * The first question to be considered is whether the furisdiction of this court is excluded by the character of the parties, one of them being a State and the other a citizen of that State.

"The second section of the third article of the Constitution defines the extent of the judicial power of the United States. Jurisdiction is given to the courts of the United States, Jurisdiction is given to the courts of the United States, Jurisdiction is given to the courts of the United States. Jurisdiction is given the first their jurisdiction depends on the character of the cause, whoever may be the parties. This class comprehence 'all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties, '&c. This clause extends the jurisdiction of the court to all the cases described, without making in its terms any exception whatever, and without any regard to the condition of the party. If there be any exception it is to be simplified against the capress words of the Article.

* * The judicial power is authorized to decide all cases of every description arising under the Constitution or 1 was of the United States. From this general grant of jurisdiction no exception is made of those cases in which a State may be a party. When we consider the situation of the government of the Union and of a State in relation to each other. The nature of the Constitution, the subordination of the state governments to that Constitution, the great purpose for which jurisdiction over all cases arising under the Constitution, the subordination of the Union and exception of those cases in which a State may be a party? Will the spirit of the Constitution justify this attempt to control its words? We think it will now. We think a case arising under the Constitution of the provide a tribunal as super

In the conclusion of this branch of his opinion, the Chief Justice said, speaking of section 2 of Article III., its "object was the preservation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, so far as they can be preserved by judicial authority, and therefore the jurisdiction of the courts of the Union was expressly extended to all cases arising under the Constitution and laws. If the Constitution or laws may be laws. If the Constitution or laws may be violated by proceedings instituted by a State against its own citizens, and if that violation may be such as essentially to affect the Consti-

tution and laws, such as to arrest the progress of government in its constitutional course, why should these cases be excepted from that provision which expressly extends the judicial power of the Union to all (sic) cases arising under the Constitution and laws? After bestowing on this bliest the wave effective consideration. subject the most attentive consideration, the court can perceive no reason founded on the character of the parties for intro-ducing an exception which the Constitu-tion has not made, and we think the judicial power, as originally given, extends

tion we are discussing; but I do hold that the language of Chief-Justice Marshall settles the principle that a citizen may sue his own State in a Federal court for a constitutional right of which his State has de prived him. The language of Judge Hughes in Harvey & Blair vs. Virginia was in substance but a repetition of the anguage of Chief-Justice Marshall in Cohen vs. Virginia. I will remark that the Cohen case related to the jurisdiction of the Supreme court; the Ames case to

that of the United States Circuit Court.

As to the paragraph from a number of the Federalist written by Mr. Hamilton, which your correspondent quotes, I have to say that it was the result of the author's mistaken belief that the Constitution, in giving original jurisdiction of suits beween States and their own citizens to the Supreme Court, meant to give exclusive jurisdiction. This opinion was not shared by Mr. Ellsworth, who was Mr. Hamilton's superior as a lawyer, nor by the first Con-gress of 1789, many members of which were joint framers with both of the Coustitutions, nor by the Circuit and Suprem Courts of the United States, which subse quently, in repeated cases, have passed upon that question; nor by Chief-Justice Marshall, who delivered the opinion in Cohen vs. Virginia; nor oy Chief-Justice Waite, who delivered the opinion in the Hamilton based upon that erroneous view,

Hamilton based upon that erroneous view, and which your correspondent quotes, can consequently have no force. It was employed by counsel for the United States in the argument of the Arlington cases, and was overruled by Judge Hughes in the Circuit Court of this district and by the Supreme Court on appeal. Notwithstanding the illustrious character of its author, it is an obsolete proposition in its relation to the question under consideration.

And now, to conclude, what is the proposition employed arguendo by the Judge in the United States Circuit Court in the late case of Harvey & Blar vs. Virginia?

late case of Harvey & Blar vs. Virginia? It is that when the Constitution of the United States gives a right, and in its general grant of jurisdictional powers to the Federal courts employs general language conferring power on those courts to enter-tain, hear, and decide suits brought by cit-izens against their own States for the recovery of constitutional rights of which their own States have deprived them, these courts may entertain those suits. The proposition is founded upon the highest considerations of natural justice, of public policy, and of conservative jurisprudence.

AMICUS CURLE. TREATMENT OF NIXES.

something About Mail Matter-A Lette from Postmaster Gilmer.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : The word "nixes" is a term used in the postal service of the United States to denote "matter, chiefly of the first and second class, addressed to places which are not post-offices, or to States, etc., in which there is no such post-office as that indicated in the address."

The resemble there were the content of the state of the

cated in the address."

The present "treatment" of "nixes" seems to have been first required by Hon. D. M. Key when he held the office of Postmaster-General. In his "Order No. 11," dated September 20, 1879, addressed to the postmaster of New York city, he said:

"I have to inform you that after mature consideration it has been decided that the interest of the public and of the department will be best subserved by a strict construction of sections 432, 740, and 742 of the Regulations. The latter section forbids the delivery of mail by employés of the postal service at places which are not post-offices, and hence mail matter addressed to places which are not post-offices, or addressed otherwise than to a post-office, must be considered unmatable."

Senator Anthony addressed a letter to senator.

taking of letters not addressed to postoffices. No other postal service undertakes to deliver letters not addressed to a post-office. * * The more carefully the suboffice. * * The more carefully the sub-ject is considered and the more facts are developed in connection therewith, the more strongly fixed is the conviction not only that the order was wise, but that it ild have been issued and enforced years

The "order" remains in force until this The "order" remains in force until this to that the day, but has been modified so as to except only a few feet, or sometimes inches, in day, but has been modified so as to except only a few feet, or sometimes inches, in from its operation "military or naval posts from its operation "military or naval posts or forts and stations of the Signal and Life-Saving Service"; also, "watering-places and summer resorts," though it is not easy for postal officials to determine what places are or are not "summer resorts."

It is a singular fact that letters are some-times addressed to a post-office not the in-tended destination. For instance, a letter addressed to "Cedar Point, Va.," will go to "Cedar Point" post-office in Page county, while the person addressed resides at Cedar Point in Goochland county, the post-office for which is called "Cedar Point

Nearly all the trouble about mail matter would cease if the sender of each letter or package would, as the Department has so often asked, write, stamp, or print the name and address of the sender on the envelope or wrapper. Respectfully, G. K. Gilmer, Postmaster.

Richmond, Va., June 4, 1884.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR. Suggestion to the Fair Authorities at the Public.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Believing that everything should b lone to improve the attendance at the State Fair, and encourage art as well as journal to those in authority, which I think will not only be a source of pleasure to a large number of people, but will be the means of creating an interest in an art which, if properly cultivated, elevates and ennobles human nature. I allude to must be half of the health of the h

bring music and literature to the front in competition for prizes, and the consequence is that one will find all over Wales choirs numbering from fifty to two and three hundred voices rehearsing at least twice a week for the purpose of gaining the prize at the Fair. I would suggest something similar for our State Fair. As there are a number of musical societies and

is that there is no place in the Fair-Grounds suitable. Cannot the Society build one large hall in which to exhibit musical instruments and the fine arts, which would also answer the purpose of a music or concert ball? But I am confronted with the query, Where is the money to come from? I believe the music-houses and dealers in the fine arts, as well as business-men generally, would gladly subscribe to such a fund; for the increase in attendance and the consequent .m: rove-ment in their business would, in my opinion, doubly repay them in the end. the Society might charge an admission fe to the concerts (one or more of which could be given each day by different organizations) to reimburse its treasury. However, I believe, as stated above, that there are enough enterprising business men in the city of Richmond who will gladly take hold of such an enterprise and

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

the above favorable consideration.

carry it through successfully. I hope the Executive Committee may see fit to give

To the Editor of the Dispatch: The Board of Visitors of this institution will hold, we are informed, on the 12th instant, their regular annual meeting for the election of officers and teachers for the year which begins on the 1st of July next. term of office in this institution is for a year. The tenure of the present incum-bents will expire at this last-named date, and it will therefore be for the Board to say by whom these offices shall thereafter be

The Staunton Vindicator, in its issue of the 30th ultimo, devotes a lengthy leader to the consideration of what the Board should do under existing circumstances. It refers to the well-known fact that many of the old incumbents were "removed by the Coalition party on political grounds," and it denounces this action as "an outrage, pure and simple, without provocation, precedent, or excuse." We agree entirely with the Vindicator in condemning in the severest terms these removals. Nothing could have justified them—nothing can ever, in our judgment, justify the removal

severest terms these removals. Nothing could have justified them-nothing can be could have justified them-nothing can be greatly interested to the flags of the state of of the s

the unfortunate challen have incumbents, fications than the former fucumbents, fications than the former fucumbents, fications that the former former is the former have no hesitation in expressing the hope that the best qualified will be chosen. This hope we indulge mainly for the sake of the afflicted children, whose vital interests are involved, but not forgetting that the people, who have entrusted the Democratic party with power, confidently expect that it shall be exercised in all wisdom and humanity. PHILO-MUTE.

SAFETY AGAINST LIGHTNING.

Few Precautions-Some Common Theorie That Are Fallacious. The lightning, in striking any building, tree, or other high object, is simply seeking a passage to the moist earth, says a writer in the Portland Transcript, and will find and take the best conductor near its course, following a poor conductor only when a better one is wanting, and only till a better one can be reached. All only till a better one can be reached. All metals are good conductors, living animals are tolerably good, much better than dry wood or air; moist wood, the soot in chimneys, or any moist substance, are better

Buildings that are piped throughout for water or gas are already well protected against danger to people within, for if the pipes extend above the rooms, no lightning that may strike the house will seriousning that may strike the house will seriously affect the persons within. It will find the pipes, if any are in the locality of the discharge, and pass through them silently to the earth. For this reason but few people in city houses are killed by lightning, though the top of the building may be shattered. be shattered.

A lightning-rod, as ordinarily constructed, may be a partial protection, but owing to the fact that they generally are stuck

protecting a building that is piped for wa-ter or gas is to connect all metal about the roof, such as tin-roof water-conductors, fancy iron work, &c., by means of a one-quarter-inch copper wire soldered to the roof metals and to the nearest water- or gas-pipe. It is well, also, to have a piece of copper wire extend up any chimney or high point on the roof, the lower end connecting with the tin roof or the main wire leading to the pipe. These wires can safely pass down through the building, for, as before stated, lightning will not leave such a conductor for a poorer one. Glass insulators on lightning-rods are of no use; if the rods are in proper condition the dis-charge of electricity will not leave them for the bouse, and if the rods are not all right it will leave them at a point nearest a etter conductor, no matter how much

glass may intervene.

If the gas- instead of water-pipe is to be used as the lower terminal of the protecting wire or rod, the connection should be made at a point between the meter and the street, as the meter may at some time be removed and thus sever the metallic connection.

In a building not supplied with pipes the large copper wire should extend to all high points, and connect with all large

posite course, and give the electric current a substantial, ample, and easy passage to the deep, moist earth.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Great Panic of 1825 and its Effects on the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street-Bank-

Note Forgeries.
[Commercial Advertiser.] The excitement in financial circles in this city during the past few days gives in-creasing interest to the panics of the past, not only in this metropolis, but in countries abroad. There was a great panie in the Bank of England in December, 1825, caused by the redemption of interest on £215,000,000 of stock held by the publie. The Bank of England was acting as banker for the nation, and offered to advance money to the holders of stock to advance money to the holders of stock to pay off their principal investment. This was an era of speculation, and no less than £372,000,000, or over \$1,800,000,000, was invested in all kinds of "bogus" stock projects. In some of these schemes shares

1825. The panic began on the 5th of December, 1825, when a London bank failed, at which the agency of over forty country banks was transacted, and such a reaction was the necessary result of the previous madness of speculation. Lombard street and the vicinity of the bank were filled the vicinity of the bank were filled been so engaged some five minutes, they proceeded with deliberate and resolute air, in single file, as is their word, the tyrant. maniaes. The scenes witnessed in New York's financial centre the past week were of a similar nature. The thousands of excited people were waiting eagerly to with-draw their investments. Next day several other banks failed. The rush on the Bank of England was terrific, but the clerks kept paying away the gold in bags contain-ing 25 severations each

ent to the welfare of | £601,000 in bullion and £426,000 in when the great rush stopped. In February, 1797, when the bank suspended cash payments, there was £1,080,170 in coin and bullion remaining in the vaults.

In old times a great many men were hanged for forging Bank-of-England notes. In one year it seems, about 1820, there

hanged for forging Bank-of-England hous. In one year it seems, about 1820, there were over one hundred persons convicted of forgery, and nearly nine hundred were convicted of having forged notes in their convicted. There are many citizens of New pockets. There are many citizens of New York—though well advanced in years— who can remember the time—the year who can remember the time—the year 1818—when twenty-four persons were hanged in one year for forgeries on the bank. In the year 1803 there was a great forgery committed by a man named Astlett, who was one of the chief cashiers of the bank. The amount was so large that it frightened everybody. Astlett did this work so well by reissning. Astlett did this work so well by reissuing exchequer bills that he defrauded the bank out of £320,000 before the forgery was de-tected. One can imagine the general con-sternation. The old governor of the bank

The biggest forgery, however, was Fauntleroy's, in 1816, for £360,000. Fauntleroy was the head partner in a bank in Berners street, London, that had dealings with the Bank of England. As the bank that he helpoged to was in a had state. that he belonged to was in a bad state, Fauntleroy, in order to keep up its credit, went to work and forged powers of attor ney of a lot of wealthy depositors, sold out their funds; yet all the time he was working in this way he was paying dividends to the men he was robbing. But the crash came at last, and before the beliee broke into Fauntleroy's house they found a note breathing defines against the bank for robbing. But the crash came at last, and before the police broke into Fauntleroy's house they found a note breathing defiance against the bank for having refused to discount his acceptances, and having thus destroyed the credit of his house. Fauntleroy was hanged for his crime, and an eye-witness remarks that all London was present at the execution. London was present at the execution.

The Monkey and the Burglar. [Japan Mail.]

A very curious story is published by the Yomiuri-Shimbun. The scene is laid near Yomiuri-Shimbun. The scene is laid near Klyoto, in a village called Hidzume, where there resides an old gentleman, Nakao Shohaku, more than sixty years of age. Of late years Mr. Nakao has been a participator in the aesthetic renaissance of the time, and, being a man of independent means, he lives at ease in a charming cottage where all the furniture is in strict of the strict o uniformity with the most approved Chano-yu styles. The only constant companion of his retirement is a monkey, which he has reared from its infancy, and which is now an animal of great size and strength, but singularly decile and affectionate. On the 9th ultimo. Nakao, having some business at the temple of Shorin, set out in the eve-ning, with the intention of passing the night at the abbot's house. A burglar took advantage of the old man's absence. broke into the house, and making up a large bundle of clothes and other articles, strapped it on his back and was ereeping off, when the monkey observed him. Instantly the animal sprang on the thief's shoulders and attacked him with fury, biting and scratching his nose, eyes, and neck, and chattering the while as loud as neck, and chattering the wint of the possible. In vain the man struggled to possible. In vain the man struggled to escape from his active assailant, Hampered escape from his active assailant, which the BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA means of creating an interest in an art which, if properly cultivated, elevates and ennobles human nature. I allude to music; for it has properly been said, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," and for myself I have never seen a Welshman who could not sing and did not take great delight in it. The love of song in Wales is fostered in this wise: The Fairs have never to the front in Do not suppose that because water-pipes. It was the monkey itself that heard footsteps on the road, and, and, and solder.

Do not suppose that because water-pipes. It was the monkey itself that heard footsteps on the road, and, and, and, and the sank down fainting. Seeing its enemy at its mercy it proceeded to profit by the occasion, and would probably have killed the man about four times the size of copper to be equally as good, and are harder to bend and solder.

Do not suppose that because water-pipes

We should not seek to insulate ourselves them fight with each other, nor ever knew by putting glass knobs on our chairs or a duck the aggressor in a dispute with sleeping on feather beds, but take the opset of the some other kind of fowl. But I have with nessed striking instances of charity an kindness in ducks. Let one such case suffice: Among some fifty or sixty head of ducks and fowls, I once had a solitary little old bantam hen. She became blind, or nearly so, and, like other birds in that condition, "sulked." as it is called-f. c., kept by herself in a dark, retired corner of the fowl-hou e, knowing instinctively that her cruel and cowardly brethren and sisters would persecute her to death if she appeared among them. Here she might, perhaps, have starved, but for the constant and sympathetic attentions of a duck. Twice every day so long as the poor bantam lived, some three weeks, this good Sa-maritan in the form of a duck was observed to fill her capacious beak with from twenty to thirty grains of barley, with which she proceeded to the fowlhouse, and there deposited her store im-mediately in front of the bantam. Several mediately in front of the bantam. Several members of my family, as well as my-self, were frequent witnesses of this beautiful incident. One more anecdote in evidence of the sagacity of the duck. I had five Aylesbury ducks, with a number of fowls. The lord of the yard, a most despotic chanticleer, would never suffer the dyeks to feed with his family. projects. In some of these schemes snares of £100, on which only £5 had been paid. In the five Aylesbury ducks, with a number of five Aylesbury ducks, with a number of fowls. The lord of the yard, a most despotic chanticleer, would never suffer the ducks to feed with his family for the ducks. for a time, and large sums had been with-drawn from the Bank of England, reducing the gold in its vaults from £8.750,000 in October, 1824, to £3,624,320 in February. fer the ducks to feed with his family and friends when, at the regular meal-times, the grain was scattered for their common use. Ferociously and without pity he drove them from the ground. This had been going on for many weeks, and one day at the 12 o'clock repast the act of expulsion was performed as usual. I was present, and saw the discomfited they surrounded him, each duck turning his posteriors toward the enemy, and with concerted action fairly hustled him clean out of the yard. To see the surprise of the cock, as he jumped from side to side to avoid the pressure of the attacking party, was ludierous in the extreme.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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WEST VIRGINIA.
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MOUNTAIN RESORTS THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR AMERICAN WATERING-PLACES, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Pamphlets to be had of Messrs, Furcell, Lad on, and at office of Chesaceake and Ohlo raily of B. F. EAKLE, Superintender

THE BUFFALO-GAP SPRINGS HOTEL IS now open for boarders. Persons desiring a nice summer resort will do well to give us a call. We have good water, consisting of Sulphur, Chalybeate, Friestone, and mountain valers, and nice mountain views. Board per month, \$20; per week. \$7: per day, \$1.50.

BUFFALO GAP, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA., June 3, 1884.

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EXCHANGE HOTEL. GORDONSVILLE, Rooms large and airy. Large grassy yard, wi plenty shade. For particulars, address W. M. DUNN, Proprietor. Gordonsville, Orange county, Va. je 3-2w&jy i-1w

OBB'S ISLAND, VA.

THE ONLY SEASIDE RESORT IN VIRGINIA. HEALING SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA., will be open for the recention of visitors on the 1ST DAY OF JUNE. This water is beneficial for eczema, dyspepsia, throat affection of the county and all nervous diseases.

is beneficial for eczema, dyspepsia, throat affec-tions, incomnia, and all nervous diseases. HOT-, COLD-, PLUNGE-, and SHOWER-BATHS. Send postal for pamphlets. je 1-2m H. CARTER EUBANK,

OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY, 100 GUENTS. PRICE, 82 AND \$2.50 PER DAY. my 31-2m J. J. BARNES, Proprietor.

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA. This WATERING-PLACE will be open 15TH OF JUNE.

Since last reason the cottages have been put in thorough repair and supplied with NEW FURNITURE.

A good livery will be kept on the premises, and the usual amusements—ball room, ten-pin alley, fc. Terms very reasonable. For information apply to

Yellow Sulnhur Surings. Yellow Sulphur Springs, Montgomery county, Va

my 28-1m ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, OPEN FOR VISITORS JUNE 18T. Waters endorsed by the most distinguished phydicians in this country. Hotels and Cottages; gas and electric bells. Scenery grand and picturesque. Accommodations for 1,000 guests.

my 28-1m* W. A. BOWLES, Chief Clerk.

he only warm sulphur bath this side of the Rocky Mountains. They are now open and ready for visitors. Pamplets to be had of PURCELL, LADD & CO. and POLK MILLER & CO., Richmond. or of the proprietor. Send postal. my 25-2m

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, VIRGINIA. THE MOST CELEBRATED DYSPEPTIC WATER ENOWN.

OPEN FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER. Write for descriptive pamphlet and rates. my 22-2m C. A. COLHOUN, Proprietor.

MILLBORO' SPRINGS. SULPHUR, ALUM, AND CHALYBEATE WATERS.

OPEN JUNE 1st. For circular and information, write o CARROLL GARNETT, Proprietor.

Millboro' Springs Post-Office. Bath county, Va.

AT MECHUM'S RIVER, SUMMER BOARDERS.

ORKNEY SPRINGS. SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VA.

ring leased these well-known SPRINGS for ears, we beg to inform the public and our is that they will be opened from JUNE a to MBER 1, 1894, for the reception of guests, bointments first-class. The hotels and cottage been put in excellent condition and the farmishing entirely renovated, affording modelations and comforts equal to any resort SSCH. Canacity, 800 persons Capacity, 800 persons.
 graph, and express facilities in the ho-

TERMS: \$10, \$45, and \$50 per month, accord-gree location. Special rates for season. Write regions of the different waters, to JOSEPH N. WOODWARD, Manager, or M. & H. C. MAD-DUX, Proprietors. BOARD FOR THE SUMMER AT "IVY BROME," HAMPTO, VA.—We are prepared to entertain about twenty quests in a comfortable manner and at a reasonal parte. The house is situated on Hampton river, o pectly apposite the Normal School and Soldiers' Brane, and is one of fore im-lawn and broad piazzas. Forterms, Several DANIEL F. COCK, Hampton, Va.

NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA.

The new hotels will be open APRIL 187, and proceeded with deliberate and resolute air, in single file, as is their wont, toward their oppressor. Having reached the tyrant, they surrounded him, each duck turning his posteriors toward the enemy, and with his posteriors toward the enemy, and with ber. Monthly rate for summer season. \$60, monthly rate for the spring and fall season, \$60. Ten dollars per month will be deducted when two or more persons occupy one room.

The guest's have free access to the bridge and to all the grounds. Seven miles of carriage drives in the forest; an excellent livery; music, billiards, bowling-alleys, baths, electric bells, riding clubs.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY BAND, of Annapolis, Md., eugaged for the season.

For particular address

E. G. PEYTON, Manarec,

Natural Bridge,

Rockbridge county, Va.

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SUMMER BOARDERS at my residence at
115 per modils. Country hilly and healthy; excellent water: usual country fare, but of best
unality; rooms neat and country fare, but of best
unality; rooms neat and counfortable. Depot at
Warren, Richmond and Alleghany railread.
Passage to and from depor without charge,
Passage to and from depor without charge,
MRs. A. J. DAWSON. Refers to Captain G. A. Wallace, fifchmond, Va.

DUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS. BOARDING DEPARTMENT) UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

The undersigned, under contract with the proprietor, have taken possession of this establishment for the season of 1884. It will be open for risitors JUNE 187.

Passengers taken from all trains at Scottsburg, Va., on the Richmond and Danville railroad, and it the Clarkesville. Va., depot of the Richmond and Mecklenburg railroad. and Mecklenburg railroad.
For terms, apply to the undersigned.
A. B. MOORE & CO.,
my 23-cod1m Buffalo Lithia springs, Va.

DERSONS DESIRING BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS can apply to R. L. GOODMAN, croprietor of the CAKLFON HOUSE. Scottsville. Albemarie county, eighty miles from Richmond and seventy miles from Lyuchbarg, on the Richmond and Allegiany road. Location healthy and cool; at the foot of the Bine Ridge. Terms moderate. Special inducements to families. Good livery attached. Je 1,5.8,12,22.24,27,29&jy8.13,20,&27.

SUMMER BOARDERS,—Persons desiring PLEASANT BOARD during the summer months can be accommodated by applying to
the undersigned. House new; cool and pleasant
rooms. Daily mail to Cartersville, which is fortysix miles from Richmond. Two and a half miles
from Pemberton station, Richmond and Allerhany
rallread, where a conveyance will meet passengers
on short notice. Terms moderate. To several occupying the same room, rates cheaper. Address
MRS. A. J. PALMORE,
Cartersville, Cumberland county, Va.

je 5-Th, Su&W 31*

BOARDING.

ELEGANT ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. WITH BOARD, at No. 401 north Eleventh street, corner of M-rshall street. Hot and cold water. Neighborhood excellent. TABLE BOAEDERS WANTED. Good stable for rent. je 6-61* HOTELS. DARROTT'S FARISH HOTEL, CHAR-

PARROTT'S FARISH HOULD, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA, in the centre of the
city, opposite the public square. Rates, \$2 to \$2.50
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charlottesville. Large, stry rooms. Excellent tables. With every assurance of giving satisfaction,
we solicit the travelling public to give us a cell.
Special rates for boarders. Omnibus attends all
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je 4-eod3m Owner and Proprietor.

\$1.50 AND \$2 PER DAY. ST. CHARLES HOTEL. MAIN AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

This well-known Hotel—one of the best arranged and most substantially built in the city, with very large, delightful connecting rooms for families—can accommodate 300 guests. REASONABLE RATES FOR SUMMER BOARD-

The proprietor was about four years cateror for the famous old Spotswood Hotel, and has been long known in Richmond as an experienced hotel keeper and restaurateur. The comfort of guest specially considered. P. B. CALLAGHAN, je 1-Su,Tu&F3m

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VIRGINIA, SARATOGA (N. Y.), AND EUROPE. BUFFALO LITHES,
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CAPON, BLUE RIDGE, HUNYADI JANOS, FEIEDRICHSHALL. WOLF-TRAP LITHIA

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Price-lists and pamphlets containing analysis sent on application.

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> PATENT FAMILY FLOUR, MANUFACTURED OF

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CELEBRATED ROLLER PROCESS.

is preferable for FAMILY USE

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HAVING SECURED AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF THE BEST WHEAT TO LAST US TILL THE EW CROP, CONSUMERS CAN BE SUPPLIED ALL TIMES WITH THIS BRAND BY EIR FAMILY GROCERS, IF THEY ASK IT, UPON THE MOST REASONABLE MS, IN ONE-SIXTEENTH AND ONE

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For sale by Lynggista. Price 80 cents a bottle Read the following: "HLAIR'S CHLOBAL THYMOL PROPHY-LACTIC is the sest disinfectant that I have ever HUNTES MCGUIRE, M. D.

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